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WASTE-BASKET OF WORDS.

MANAVELLINGS. — This word, which does not seem to be in the dictionaries, is in this town applied to remnants of a meal, the "leavings;" an expression somewhat akin to the sailors' phrase of the "dog's dish." — *T. F. Hunt, Salem, Mass.*

RESENT. — In the first number of this Journal, p. 79, attention was drawn to two instances of the use of the word *resent*, in a good sense, so late as the years 1772-73, to be found in the "Records of the Old Colony Club," then recently published in "Proceedings Mass. Hist. Soc." (2d ser.), vol. iii. p. 428. In a note, Dr. Charles Deane, the editor, remarks that "these survivals in common use in a community of ancient forms of speech and meanings sometimes imply a healthy conservatism, but often an isolation from the centre of literary influence, which silently moulds the language as well as the manners of society."

In a late volume of the Collections of the same society (6th ser.), vol. vi., "Belcher Papers," Pt. I. p. 204, in a letter from Gov. Jonathan Belcher to his son in London, written from Boston, October 20, 1732, I find the following passage: "You must forgive my correction of a Master of Arts of Harvard College in his diction. You say his Lordship *resents* such a singular favor. You must observe the word *resent* is a N. England phrase hardly known in the polite world where you are, and is by all modern authors used in an ill sense, as when a man is angry or provoked."

This is interesting as showing how speedily this word, which French says was first introduced into the language in the seventeenth century, ceased to be employed except in a bad sense, and would seem to imply that the two old colony clergymen, who forty years later gave it a good signification, were living in "isolation from the centre of literary influence." — *Henry W. Haynes.*

FOLK-LORE SCRAP-BOOK.

THE SETTLEMENT AND EARLY SOCIAL CONDITION OF KENTUCKY (1775-1792). From "The Centenary of Kentucky" (June 1, 1892, celebrated by the Filson Club; see "Notes on Publications Received," below, containing the address of Col. Reuben T. Durrett, President of the Club), we extract the following paragraphs:—

Kentucky, as the author remarks, is derived from the Iroquois word "kentake," prairie, and the epithet of "dark and bloody ground" may have originated from an expression of an Indian chief, the Dragging Canoe, at the treaty of Wataga, he having applied a similar expression to lands south of the Kentucky River with the idea of deterring the whites from claiming that region (p. 38).

"The first inhabitants of Kentucky, on account of the hostility of the Indians, lived in what were called forts. These structures had little in common with those massive piles of stone and earth from which thunder mis-